



We're showing—  
Body-coats of all the approved shades of livery cloth.  
White stockinette breeches.  
Whipcords for undress livery.  
Livery hats.  
And everything in our livery department is up to the high standard of material and workmanship that distinguishes our gentlemen's clothing.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

708 Broadway, opposite City Hall,  
and 7 and 8 Warren St.  
442 Broadway, cor. 13th,  
and 140 to 142 Ave. C.  
1280 Broadway, cor. 32d,  
and 34 West 33d St.

## IF THE GERRY PEOPLE GET YOU

POSSIBILITIES OF RELEASE AS  
SHOWN TO R. M. S. PUTNAM

In the case of 15-year-old Frank Frenza, who has never been convicted of a crime, but whose parents are too poor for a long fight to get him back.

Leonard Frenza, a produce merchant in a small way of business, lives at 63 Sullivan street. He and his wife have four children, including a fifteen-year-old boy, Frank. Last September the father consented to the police that this boy was of an unruly disposition and disinclined to submit to the parental authority. The police gathered Frank in and in accordance with the law sent him to the Gerry society's detention rooms in Fourth avenue till he could be taken to the Children's Court the next day.

The boy had been in the habit of staying out late at night, and was what would be generally described as an unruly boy. He had never been tried for or convicted of crime, although he had once been arrested, charged with stealing some candy from a fruit stand. The father's intention was that the boy should be reprimanded by a Magistrate, thoroughly "scared," and sent home. But the Gerry society having got him took charge of his case. In October, after many adjournments and a long stay in the Gerry rooms, the boy was committed to the Catholic Protectors, where he now is.

A few weeks ago the father went to R. M. S. Putnam of the law firm of Gasquet, Rutherford and Putnam at 31 Nassau street, and asked Mr. Putnam's aid in getting his son home again. He wanted to get the boy a home and make him go to work at his own business. It is a fairly good business, and the man is amply able to support and provide for the boy. Mr. Putnam made inquiries into Frenza's statements, found that he and his wife were respectable and worthy persons, and entered into correspondence with the Catholic Protectors. In reply to his letter setting forth the facts, he was informed that "when the youth has spent a reasonable time in our care and we can entertain hopes of his improvement your request and the application of the parent will receive careful consideration."

Mr. Putnam asked in a letter for information as to what had been the boy's conduct and deportment since he had been in care of the Protectors. The reply he received was that the time (six months) during which the boy had been in the institution had been "too short to warrant much improvement in his conduct." The boy is still in the Protectors and there he is likely to stay until the authorities and the Gerry society, which has recently entered into correspondence with Mr. Putnam on the subject, evincing an interesting familiarity with the details of the case, decide to let him out.

"I have told Mr. Frenza," said Mr. Putnam after relating these facts to a ST. reporter yesterday, "that I thought this was a good case to try out in the courts, and that I was willing to go to the Court of Appeals, if necessary, on the question of the Protectors' right to retain this boy against the expressed desire of his father. I have tried to get a statement as to the conduct of the boy since he had been in the institution, and the Protectors have declined to answer. The father is unable to pay the expenses of a litigation, and the result seems to be that we are powerless."

My contention is this: That although the father did not want the boy, and although the unruly conduct of his son, and although the boy was committed to this institution upon such complaint, the father has now an absolute right to the custody and control of his son as against the Protectors. The absence of proof tending to show that the father is not a fit guardian. The boy has been in the institution more than six months, and it is equally safe to say that no application that the society must keep him longer—for what period they do not state—and until they shall have decided for themselves whether it is fit to let him out. There is no responsibility to anybody. This is wrong.

"To my mind, any power which can say to a father, 'You shall not have your child,' although that father is a poor man, is a dangerous one, and is wrong and bad in principle. Had the father been convicted of a crime, or had he been shown in any way to be unfit to be the custody of his offspring, another question might arise. Had the child himself been convicted of a crime, another question would be raised. In this case the child has not been convicted of a crime. The child's parents, as is admitted, are worthy and respectable people, and yet, because the father makes complaint against the child as being unruly, the Gerry society commits the boy to the Catholic Protectors, and the Catholic Protectors arrogates to itself the right to decide arbitrarily how long the boy shall stay, practically, in prison, without being responsible to any person or persons under any law or laws, whatever, except the law of its own sweet conscience."

With regard to the release of the child, it is true that the Catholic Protectors is the principal party with whom I have attempted to deal, but the Catholic Protectors received the child after a commitment obtained by the Gerry society, and if children may be committed in such manner, and when committed to any institution may be held in such manner, I think that both the committing power and the holding power should be done away with.

"The Gerry society is quick to disclaim any association with the Protectors, but the Gerry society evidently has all the records, for a letter I have received from Mr. Lindsay shows that he is fully acquainted with the name of my client and his son, and all the facts in the case, although in the published correspondence which drew forth this letter the name was nowhere mentioned."

## Looking Toward The Country Dwelling

is beautifully anticipated here in our showing of furniture, designed and created for the Country House.  
Pieces for the Dining Room, Living Room, and Hall, in the sombre mood of our Cathedral oak—or in dull toned Mahogany, all bearing that quality of quiet atmosphere and pure design.

## Grand Rapids Furniture Company

(Incorporated)  
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157  
"MINUTE FROM BROADWAY."

## CALIFORNIA

VIA  
UNION PACIFIC  
AND  
SOUTHERN PACIFIC

FASTEST TIME  
SHORTEST LINE  
SMOOTHEST TRACK

Millions have been spent in the improvement of this line, and all human ingenuity has been applied to protect its patrons against accident. The line is renowned for its fast trains and the general superiority of its service and equipment.

TOURIST SLEEPERS A SPECIALTY

Inquire at  
267 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY  
R. TENBROECK, G. E. A.

## MAYOR JOINS THE SKIDDERS,

AND HIS SECRETARY, JOHN O'BRIEN, JOINS THE POLICE.

When He Says the Mayor's Auto Is Going Eight Miles an Hour Eight Miles It Is—It Was Held Up in Jersey Recently—McAdoo Declines to Skid Down.

Police Commissioner McAdoo received yesterday an invitation to go skidding. This is a springtime sport enjoyed by automobilists. The game is best played in the morning after the streets have been freshly sprinkled. An automobile which speeds down Fifth avenue and tries to turn into a side street skids beautifully. Some drivers have got it down so fine that they can skid their vehicles around three times.

The officials of an electric vehicle company called on Commissioner McAdoo yesterday afternoon. They have formed an anti-skidding society and want the boss of the cops to join. They say that the streets are sprinkled too much. The greatest call the company has for horseless cars is between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning when folks are hurrying to their offices.

At this time the streets have been getting their morning lavement and in turning corners the electric cars misbehave.

To prove it the officials offered to send an electric car to Mr. McAdoo's home this morning and skid him to Police Headquarters.

"Well, gentlemen," said Mr. McAdoo, "I really would like time to consider your invitation. Don't send the car to-morrow; I'll telephone you when I want it."

The officials departed and Commissioner McAdoo began to consider. He was interrupted by Secretary Howell, who, in a spirit of sympathy, said: "Mr. McAdoo, I have an old football uniform you could wear, but really I would suggest that you send Deputy Commissioner McAdoo."

Commissioner McAdoo discovered that the Police Department has nothing to do with street sprinkling, and he turned the skidding invitation over to Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury.

"Not me," said Dr. Woodbury (in substance). "The Board of Aldermen regulate sprinkling."

The greatly relieved Mr. McAdoo. He notified the electric car officials and suggested that they skid the whole board.

One of the recent additions to the skidding list is Mayor McAdoo. In fact, ever since he bought an automobile his Honor has been in trouble. He has been held up on three occasions by the police. He also had to get a sort of skidding license to run the machine. Then he tried to spin down to Lakeview and had to come back after getting as far as Jersey City because he had no Jersey license.

However, he has made application for a Jersey license and a Pennsylvania license. In answer to his applications he has received long printed blanks full of questions. One question on the Pennsylvania blank is: "State the name of your present employer."

The Mayor's secretary, John H. O'Brien, suggested that the space be left unfilled, and that copies of the Brooklyn, Richmond and Manhattan and The Bronx directories be enclosed with the blank when it is forwarded.

The other day the Mayor went automobiling with Commissioner Woodbury. Every time an overzealous cop raised his hand Mayor Woodbury threw back the lapel of his coat and hid his badge.

When Mayor McAdoo took office he didn't get a badge. All he got was a sort of diploma reading "This is The Boss," or words that effect. He can't carry that around conveniently. He observed the manner in which Mayor Woodbury's speed was respected and began to scheme for some kind of a badge for himself.

At a great deal of investigation he concluded that the only way to get one was to have Police Commissioner McAdoo appoint him a special patrolman. This seemed easy enough, but the conditions that went with the shield didn't appeal to the Mayor. He would have to appear at Police Headquarters every month for inspection, with all the private watchmen and store detectives, and in case of riot or some other emergency he could be called upon for patrol duty. The Mayor balked. A way was found out of the difficulty by the Secretary O'Brien applying for a job as a special patrolman. He has been appointed, and they are fixing up O'Brien's badge at Police Headquarters now.

While the Mayor is very happy, you wouldn't think O'Brien was, to look at his face. He says he likes to ride in street cars that effect. He can't carry that around inspected once a month, but he is hoping there won't be any riots.

New Police Headquarters in Brooklyn.  
Police Commissioner McAdoo has decided to lease the Vosburg Building, at 269 State street, as a new headquarters for the force in Brooklyn. The rent for the Vosburg Building is only \$5,000 a year, \$1,000 less than the city has been paying for the Smith street building. It is 150 feet deep, 100 feet wide and four stories high.

## James McCreery & Co.

Sale of Corsets.  
Long, dip hip Corsets, with Supporters attached.  
Sizes 18 to 30 inches.  
\$1.45

Genuine Whalebone Corsets,  
—made of white Coutil.  
Various models.  
\$3.50  
Value \$5.25 to \$8.75.

Bust Supporters and Waist Ruffles, made of Sheer fabrics, to be worn beneath Shirtwaists.

Twenty-third Street.

## James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Coats.  
Taffetas Silk Blouse Coats.

\$14.00  
Black Vole Coats.

\$18.50  
Three-quarter or full length Taffetas Silk Coats.

\$24.50

Twenty-third Street.

## James McCreery & Co.

Cotton Dress Goods Dep't.  
5000 yards, Silk and Cotton fabrics. Open-work weaves.

White, black, pink, cream blue and "champagne."  
30 inches wide.

28c. per yard.  
Value 50c.

Twenty-third Street.

## HEINZE IN GAS SUIT?

Believed to Be Breaking the Litigation Over City Lighting Contract.

The argument on the application of the American Street Lamp and Supply Company for a permanent injunction restraining the Mayor and others city officials from awarding the contract for the street gas lighting to the Consolidated Gas Company, was postponed yesterday by Justice Davis, who decided yesterday that Mayor McAdoo, sitting in Part I, will hear it. The postponement was granted on the application of Assistant Corporation Counsel Farley.

E. A. Heinze, the Montana copper man, is said to be the principal backer of the American Street Lamp and Supply Company. Kinmerly, said to be an employee of a firm friendly to Heinze's interests, began a taxpayer's suit to enjoin the letting of the contract. Kinmerly's chief contention is that the American company's bid is far lower than that of the Consolidated, and that even if the contract were split up, the American supplying the lamps and the Consolidated maintaining them, the city would save \$41,000.

Commissioner Oakley and the Corporation Counsel are standing on the ground that there is no proof that the American company is able to carry out the contract.

## STURGIS PROMOTIONS HOLD.

Firemen Who Will Collect Their Salaries by Mandamus.

Following the previous decision in the case of Battalion Chief Thomas J. Hayes of the Fire Department, Supreme Court Justice Davis, decided yesterday that Bartholomew McDermott, William F. Williams, Henry Lakestern, Michael J. Haslam and William S. Coppers are entitled to writs of mandamus directing Comptroller Grout to certify their names on the department payroll as foremen.

These five men were promoted from assistant foremen on Dec. 31 last by Commissioner Sturgis. Their promotions went into effect on Jan. 1, as did that of Foreman Hayes, who was made a battalion chief. Justice Davis decided yesterday that Bartholomew McDermott, William F. Williams, Henry Lakestern, Michael J. Haslam and William S. Coppers are entitled to writs of mandamus directing Comptroller Grout to certify their names on the department payroll as foremen.

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## W. L. DOUGLAS

UNION MADE. \$3.50 SHOES. BEST IN THE WORLD.  
\$10,000 will be paid to anyone who can prove that W. L. Douglas does not make and sell more men's \$3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

The reason W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, is, they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other \$3.50 shoe.

2,473,464  
Pairs of Fine Shoes were made and sold by W. L. Douglas in 1903.

"I, being a wearer of the Douglas \$3.50 shoes for the past 6 or 7 years, will say that I find them to give better satisfaction, both in wear and comfort, than any of the other makes costing \$5 to \$7."

G. P. ERWIN, Merchant,  
1169 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

W. L. Douglas has the largest men's \$3.50 Shoe Mail Order Business in the world. No matter where you live, Douglas shoes are within your reach. 25 cents extra premium delivery. Write for Illustrated Catalog of Spring Styles. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brooklyn, Mass.

DOUGLAS STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK:  
433 Broadway, corner Howard Street.  
755 Broadway, corner 8th Street.  
1349 Broadway, corner 38th Street.  
615 Nassau Street.  
112 East 14th Street.  
250 West 125th Street.  
974 Third Avenue.  
350 Sixth Avenue, corner 22d Street.

345 Eighth Avenue.  
530 Willis Avenue (Bronx).  
708-710 Broadway, corner Thornton St.  
1387 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.  
421 Fulton Street, corner Pearl Street.  
494 Fifth Avenue.  
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.  
NEWARK—785 Broad Street.

## FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Founded 1810

## PORCH FURNITURE.

The amount of Porch Furniture which we are displaying shows how well we appreciate the American habit of moving out of doors in Summer.

Our new Porch Tables are used for dining and many purposes and are easily folded and tucked away.

We obtain the greatest sense of luxury with sofa pillows. All the odd bits and remnants from our upholstery shop are made into comfortable and vari-sized pillows. They are easy to choose from, as they are in \$1.00, \$2.50 and \$5.00 piles.

## "BUY OF THE MAKER."

West 23d St., at 5th Ave.

Now you want your Spring things Quick!

Don't wait a week on a custom tailor and stand for several fittings.

See us and get your clothes today.

We can do better for you at much less money.

No?

Take a chance, then—in five minutes we'll try a Spring suit on you; if it pleases you, you're ahead time and money. Honest tailoring. Broad selection of materials and patterns.

Smart cut. Reasonable prices—\$15, \$18, \$20, \$25, etc.

Look us over; don't overlook 'em.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three 841 Corner Thirtieth Street.  
Broadway 420 Corner Canal Street.  
Stores 265 Near Chambers Street.

ZELLER MADE A JUSTICE.

Mayor Fills Vacancy Just in Time to Save the Governor the Trouble.

Police Magistrate Lorenz Zeller has been appointed by Mayor McAdoo to be a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Holbrook. The selection was a hurried one. Mayor McAdoo was unaware that under the law he had to fill the vacancy within thirty days. In announcing the appointment the Mayor said:

"It was brought to my attention to-day that there might be a new question involved as to whether the appointive power would rest with me. Therefore, I decided to at once name Magistrate Zeller."

The law provides that if such vacancies are not filled by the Mayor within thirty days the right of appointment goes to the Governor. There are now three Republican Justices on the bench of the Court in this division, and if Gov. Odell had had the naming of a successor to Mr. Holbrook, he would presumably have chosen a fourth Republican. There are six justices in the division. Justice Hunsdale's term expires next year, and Mayor McAdoo will be able to put a Democrat in his place.

Magistrate Zeller was sitting in the Tombs police court when he was summoned to City Hall by telephone. He had no idea that he was promoted until Mayor McAdoo told him of his appointment and administered the oath. As a Magistrate Mr. Zeller comes from the Thirty-first Assembly district, of which Isaac A. Hopper is the leader. Some time ago a comparative table was published showing the percentage of convictions by each of the City Magistrates on charges of violations of the Excise law. That table showed that Mr. Zeller had been particularly lenient.

The vacant magistracy will be filled within thirty days.

Discipline for the Aldermen.

The committee sent to the Aldermen are neglecting their duties," said President Forney yesterday, after waiting fifteen minutes for a quorum. "I must insist that in future the members obey the rules and be in their places punctually. I now declare that this board stands adjourned for want of a quorum."

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## The Wanamaker Store

NOTICE.—After this week the store will close at 5:30 P. M.  
We are always ready for early purchasers on their way down town.

## Artistic and Commercial Success Crown the Fifth Anniversary of

## The WANAMAKER Piano Business

Success, when it is a substantial and enduring edifice, is built with the stones of wise and well-directed public service.

The WANAMAKER Piano business has not only become the largest distributing factor in the trade; but it is acknowledged to have been the primary force, first, in awakening the public desire for the possession of a piano, and, second, in making almost universal possession possible.

Five years ago the piano business was still in a chaotic and primitive condition. The old deceptive and mysterious methods appalled the person who contemplated the purchase of a piano; and they were not pleasing, though counted necessary, to the men who did the selling. Worst feature of all, they repelled instead of attracting the general public.

A revolution of these archaic methods was the crying need of the period.

The most pleasing reward that came in those early days of this business was the welcome that was given to WANAMAKER methods, by piano dealers who were eager to follow some strong leader in breaking down the old barriers of deceit as to values and the price-jockeying that was even more disgusting to reputable dealers than it was to the artistic people who wanted to buy pianos, but who knew that it was submitting to highway robbery to consent to pay the prices first asked.

In those days the piano business was hide-bound by fossilized precedents that were as galling in tyranny upon those who thought it necessary to impose them, as upon those whom they more directly injured.

At this psychological moment, the WANAMAKER Piano Store came on the stage of public action. It brought a revolution that was most seriously needed. It tore away the pall of public suspicion that was retarding the advancement of the piano industry.

It established public confidence, in pianos and piano sellers. It marked the beginning of the greatest boom the piano industry has ever known.

Keenly alive as we were to the important pioneer work that was to be done, we would have nothing to do with any but pianos of unimpeachable character; and the business waited for months and months while we were educating the manufacturers whose pianos we wanted to sell, to believe that we were right; and that they would not lose caste by allowing us to sell their pianos.

We secured the right pianos. We established fair, fixed, openly exploited prices upon them. We arranged easy buying terms, that added nothing to the cash price of the instruments; and only charged the low rate of four per cent. interest on the actual amount of money not paid.

This pioneer work accomplished as much in bringing the public into touch with the piano trade, as the building of the Brooklyn Bridge did in making New York accessible to Brooklyn. It dissipated all public fear of piano qualities and prices.

It established perfect confidence.

The exploitation of pianos, by WANAMAKER methods, created an enormously increased desire for their possession.

The WANAMAKER selling methods made it easy for anyone of good standing in the community, for honesty and keeping his business promises, to possess a piano, even if he only had sufficient money ahead to pay the first small installment. Future payments being saved up for, while the piano was being enjoyed.

The public service thus rendered was most clearly defined; and has been most widely acknowledged by men who are empowered to speak for the great piano industry.

The public testimony to its appreciation of WANAMAKER methods is best shown and established by the magnificent business that has come to the WANAMAKER Piano Store—the greatest piano business in the world to-day.

We issue a special invitation to our public to be present during the day, and enjoy the musical entertainment which we have provided, in celebration of our Piano Store's Fifth Anniversary.

The delightful Song Cycle, "In a Persian Garden," will be rendered three times during the day—at 11 A. M. and at 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., by the following artists:

MRS. BEATRICE FINE, Soprano MR. JOHN YOUNG, Tenor  
MISS BESSIE BONNALL, Contralto MR. FREDERICK WHEELER, Bass  
MR. WALTER CRIPPEN, Accompanist By aid of the Angelus

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. Broadway 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

NOT THIS SUBWAY ROUTE.

League of Real Estate Owners Objects to the Choice of Lexington Avenue.

The United Real Estate Owners' Association has adopted resolutions protesting against the planning of a new subway under Lexington avenue. At the public hearing to be held by the Rapid Transit Commission on the projected route for the new subway the organization will urge that First avenue should be a more suitable route. They will contend that to bore under Lexington avenue, where a great deal of blasting would be necessary because of the rock formation under the greater part of that thoroughfare, would disturb the foundations of the houses along the avenue and would result in serious damage to valuable property.

\$50,000 to Help Educate Cubans.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Dr. D. K. Parsons will send a check for \$50,000 to-morrow to President Blackman of Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., an institution engaged in helping Cubans and the children of American residents in Cuba to a higher education. He pledged this amount a year ago while visiting in the South on condition that \$150,000 should be raised independently. Of the additional amount other Chicagoans gave \$60,000. Mrs. Fred Billings of New York, following Dr. Parsons's example, contributed \$10,000.

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